The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Receives Iranian Gov't Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 9 received the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. (Rodong Sinmun, Feb. 10)

President Kim Il Sung on Feb. 9 received the visiting government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Deputy Prime Minister Ali Reza Moayyeri.

On hand were Vice Premier Hong Song Nam and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Ui Chun. Iranian Ambassador to the DPRK Saeid Mohammadi Reza was present there.

The head of the delegation handed to the DPRK President a personal letter and gift of Iranian President Seyed Ali Khamenei.

Earlier on Feb. 8, talks between the government delegations of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Iran were held in Pyongyang.

In the evening, the DPRK government arranged a banquet for the Iranian government delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

Reiterating the support of the Iranian government for the Korean people's struggle against the U.S. aggressive moves, the head of the Iranian delegation said in his banquet speech, "We scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors' Team Spirit 88 joint military exercise, branding it as an intrigue against the Korean people."

Seoul Rejects Pyongyang's Call for N-S Joint Confab

The south Korean authorities on Feb. 12 said that they would not agree to talks on reunifying the Korean Peninsula or co-hosting the Olympic Games with the north until the DPRK "apologizes about the attack and punishes those responsible," virtually rejecting Pyongyang's proposal for convening a north-south joint conference.

The Pyongyang side earlier this year proposed to the south to convene a north-south joint conference to discuss questions on co-hosting the Olympics, cancelling Team Spirit U.S.-south Korea joint war rehearsal and other war games, and other matters conducive to detente and peace on the peninsula and national reunification.

The proposal was advanced by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address.

The KAL incident was used by Seoul to reject north-south talks for a co-hosting issue and other issues relating to the reunification of Korea. This strongly implies the KAL incident was produced by Seoul primarily to reject north-south reconciliation.

The DPRK has been calling for an early convocation of a joint conference in order to ease the hightened tensions between the two sides. The Pyongyang side has been consistently denying any involvement in the KAL incident and calling Seoul to come out to a negotiating table as early as possible.

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KCNA Hits a Resolution at US House Subcommittee

The official Korean Central News Agency on Feb. 6 denounced the United States for adopting a resolution at the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs in connection with the KAL incident.

The KCNA said that the DPRK has nothing to do with the KAL incident.

It said:

The Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee held a "hearing" on the KAL incident on Feb. 4 and adopted a "resolution" shifting the blame for it onto the DPRK.

As we have stated several times and the unbiased public opinion of the world considers, the KAL incident has nothing to do with the DPRK and it is a drama staged by the south Korean puppets themselves, and the "results of investigation" announced by them are a fabrication full of lies and contradictions.

The U.S. imperialists are to blame for the KAL incident as its wirepuller. Nevertheless, they are talking about "sanctions" and "condemnation" against somebody, like a thief crying "stop thief! ". It is a brigandish logic reversing black and white.

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Pyongyang Denies "Train Explosion"

The KCNA on Feb. 4 denied a newspaper report that a munitions train from China had exploded in the DPRK last December.

It said, "This is a sheer lie and another malicious smear propaganda."

Earlier on Feb. 3, spokesmen for the Korean embassy in Beijing and for the Chinese Foreign Ministry denied the report.

The KCNA said as follows:

The south Korean puppets are now spreading rumours that a train was exploded recently in the area along the Korea-China border in the northern half of Korea.

This is a sheer lie and another malicious smear propaganda.

We resolutely denounce the south Korean puppets for making a vicious challenge by spreading false rumours about our society, not content with the anti-DPRK smear campaign they launched at the beginning of the new year, linking in a far-fetched way the KAL incident, their own make, with the north.

In the northern half of Korea, there

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No Int'l Games in US: Rodong Sinmun

A commentator said on Feb. 6 in Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, that no international games should be staged in the United States in the future in order to prevent the recurrence of the situation where the U.S. barred sportsmen from participating in the competition to be held in a place chosen by an international sports organization, although they are entitled to do so.

Recalling that the U.S. authorities on Feb. 2 refused to issue visas for four members of the DPRK team who had applied for them four weeks before to participate in the World Indoor Short-track Speed Skating Championships scheduled in the United States, the commentator said, "The DPRK has the right to participate in the championships because she is a member of the International Skating Union."

"The U.S. authorities, however, refused to issue visas for the DPRK's team only. This is a new provocation against us and an outrageous violation of the rules and usage of international games. This unprecedented and outrageous act is under fire by unbiased public opinion because the U.S. abused sports for its ulterior political aim," said the paper.

"We consider that Korea-U.S. relations should be improved for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question but have no intention to beg its solution of the United States.

"As long as the United States works hard to force us to give in by means of threat including 'sanctions' and coercion, we shall return sanctions for 'sanctions', and retaliation for 'retaliation'," the paper stressed.

DPRK Warns US, S. Korea Against Their Mil. Moves

The DPRK on Feb. 9 strongly denounced Washington and Seoul for their military moves.

Pyongyang's accusation came after a New York Times report that one or two U.S. aircraft carriers, each with six to 10 escorting vessels, will sail along the coast of south Korea during the Olympic Games.

The New York Times reported on Feb. 7 that the presence of U.S. aircraft in Korean waters will be the preliminary plans for a full-scale show of military force in and around south Korea "to deter possible north Korean terrorism or attack during the Olympics."

The Rodong Sinmun commentary of Feb. 9 said, " It is foolish of the U.S. imperialists and Chun-Roh group to loudly advertise as if the Olympics were likely to be disturbed by the north, a bid to justify their stepped-up arms buildup."

Pointing out that unjustifiable preparations for a war against the north are becoming ever more pronounced on the pretext of the Olympics, it says:

Now the south Korean puppets are making haste with a plan to organize "'88 Olympic Security Guards" with 120,000 troops and more than 117,000 pieces of special equipment, including some 10,000 strong "task force" and more than 60,000 "military and police joint security guards", allegedly to cope with possible "emergency" with the forthcoming Olympics as an occasion.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also openly announced that their naval and air forces would be largely reinforced on and around the Korean Peninsula during the Olympics.

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Syria Denounces US Threats against DPRK

PYONGYANG February 8(KCNA) – A spoksman for the Syrian Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party issued a statement on February 6 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' threatening moves against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States is groundlessly accusing the DPRK of complicity in the missing KAL incident, the statement noted, and said:

Such campaign is aimed at establishing its domination over the Korean Peninsula.

As in the past, so at present, Syria stands on the side of the people of the DPRK who are fighting against aggression and for territorial integrity.

Secretary Kim Jong Il Possesses All Leadership Qualities as Successor (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Literature and art of each period and each country reflect the character of the people to some extent and express the intrinsic nature of People in various ways.

But literature failed to solve this problem because so far no clear explanation was given to what the intrinsic nature of man was.

The Secretary clarified theoretically that man is a social being aspiring after "Chajusong" and, on this basis, formulated the principle that the basic task of literature and art was to depict a living man who aspired after Chajusong.

In this sense, it is the task of literature and art to depict living people who aspire after Chajusong.

In this sense, it is not the task of literature and art to confine themselves to pure "fictitious" phenomena.

The task of literature and art is, above all, to teach the people the truth of life and show them the way to lead a better life.

This concept can be apprehended through the "seed theory" of the Secretary which is based on the Juche idea.

According to the "seed theory" the decisive problem in the creation of literary works, in the creation of artistic works in general, lies not in the selection of the object or perfection of depiction but in the selection of the "seed" of works, that is, the ideological kernel.

The seed is the basic core which enables poets and writers to continue their creative activities and achieve great successes in the creation of works.

The theory of the Secretary on literature and art has nothing to do with the theory of art for art's sake or the theory that art is a formal play for its own objective.

How is this idea applied to practice?

Above all, this idea keeps the tradition of national art of Korea and develops art newly.

As in other domains, in orchestra alone, for instance, this idea combines Western instruments such as violin and cello with traditional Korean instruments such as *taehaegum*, *sohaegum* and Korean *piri*.

Korea's operas initiated, encouraged and represented by the Secretary are not pure dramatic compositions with music.

In the opera, *pangchang* plays the role of expressing the feelings of characters and explaining the content of acting.

Secretary Kim Jong Il

Dances based on national dances bring the content of operas into relief.

For these characteristics, the Korean opera of a new type is an "integrated art work" in the proper sense of the words.

There is nothing in the Korean operas that intimates Western operas mechanically.

If I outline the superiority of Korean operas, it is Juche-oriented like all other arts.

In the course of the struggle to apply the Juche idea, the Secretary made films serve as a precious and powerful ideological weapon for the popular masses.

Cinema art is one of the domains which is valued by him.

Under his guidance, the world has seen in recent years many works appreciated as masterpiece internationally and aroused positive reaction among the masses.

One of the great exploits made by him in the cultural domain is that he has developed national dance art.

Under his guidance many new dances which represent the ideologies and feelings of the people and which is suited to their aesthetic feelings have been created.

They reflect the revolutionary traditions of the dances created in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

For a perfect unity of individual techniques and harmonious ensemble, the dances created under his guidance are highly appreciated by the working masses.

These dances are performed not merely as dances; they are combined with national dances and are performed as art works combining songs and dances.

Secretary Kim Jong Il stressed that acrobatics should be an art suited to the taste and desire of the people.

Acrobatics should serve to cultivate the courage and zeal of the people.

In Korea acrobatics has become an important vehicle of education of the masses.

In the acrobatics of a new type which are being developed in the DPRK, much care is taken for the safety of performers and their artistic development. This art is arousing great acclaim among foreigners for its beauty and accuracy.

Many new acrobatic performances based on rich national traditions such as those of hand skill, rope-walking and looping have been created.

In the DPRK public health and mass sports and culture are also developed.

This is seen in the fact that a large number of fine sports facilities are provided and that DPRK sportsmen and women are registering fine records in international events.

When one mentions the great successes the Korean people have achieved in socialist construction by applying the Juche idea under the guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il, it would not be enough unless one refers to his activities in the domain of construction.

In all ages, architectural structures have reflected the ideas of a given society.

As the Secretary said, the things created in the heroic age of the revolution and liberation struggle, like all other things, are handed down to the next generation.

In Pyongyang there are the Tower of the Juche Idea, 170 metres high, the highest in the world, the Arch of Triumph and the Grand People's Study

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Seminars on Secretary Kim Jong Il's Works Held Abroad

Seminars and lectures on Secretary Kim Jong Il's works were recently held in different countries.

Follows a roundup of them held from November last year to the present (as of Feb. 12) according to the KCNA:

Seminars and lectures on "**On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea**" were held by:

- The Group for the Study of Kimilsungism of the Central African Youth in Sweden,
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Southern Stockholm Region in Sweden,
- The Stockholm Group for the Study of Juche Philosophy in Sweden,
- The Group for the Study of Kimilsungism of Latin Americans in Drammen, Norway,
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Higher Middle School of Kampala, Ould, Uganda,
- The Rajshahi Scientists Committee, the Scientists Committee of Jahangirnagar University, the Delduar Group of the Tangail District Committee and the Chittagoug City Group, of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy,
- The Comilla District Committee, the Group of the Comilla Women's University, the Comilla City Group, the Jessore District Committee, the Jessore City Group and the Group of Jessore M.M. University, of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy,
- The Center for the Study of the Juche Method of Farming of the Loumbila Farm of Burkina Faso,
- The Ministry of Education of Mozambique,
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of Curucuru Cooperative College in Guyana,
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Triumph, Guyana,
- The Club of the Army Hospital No. 37 in Ghana for the Study of the Juche Idea,
- The Malian First Group for the Study of Kimilsungism in Mali and the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of African Students studying in Mali,
- The Sierra Leonean Group for the Study of the Great Juche Philosophy in Somalia,
- The Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia,
- The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association,
- The Fourth District Committee, Antananarivo City, Antananarivo Province, for the Study of the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution,
- The International Institute of the Juche Idea,
- The Groups for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Melleha and Giurekyu Clubs of the Malta Labour Party, and
- The Bamakorina, Mali, Group for the Study of the Juche Idea.

A Seminar on the work "**On the Juche Idea**" was held by:

- The Central Accra Branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Juche Idea.

Seminars on his work "**The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherits the Glorious Tradition of the DIU** (Down-with-Imperialism Union)" were held by:

- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Gzira Club of the Malta Labour Party, and
- The Alcantara and the Carcabelos, Portugal, Groups for the Study of Kimilsungism.

A seminar on his work "**On Further Developing Educational Work**" was sponsored by:

- The Burkina Association for the Study and Dissemination of the Revolutionary Idea of the Lodestar in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

A seminar on his work "**Theory of Cinematic Art**" was held by:

- The Peruvian Group for the Study of the Literary and Art Idea of Comrade Kim Jong Il.

A seminar on the work "**On Improving and Strengthening Land Administration**" was held by:

- The Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism.

Fresh Successes in Grand Project

Big progress has been made by Korean workers in different sectors of the national economy in the grand project in hearty response to the New Year address of President Kim Il Sung.

The workers of major construction projects markedly increased the construction and assembling value in January as against the same period last year: More than 1.5 times at the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, 1.3 times at the construction site of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and more than 1.3 times at major construction sites in the capital city, including Kwangbok Street.

The hydro power stations made great strides in the project of creating a generating capacity of more than 1,200,000 kva within the first half of the year.

The Taechon and Wiwon power stations which began to produce electricity last year overfulfilled their January construction and assembling assignments in terms of value by building high dams of eternal value and hastening the assembling of new generators.

The third-stage project of the March 17 Power Station increased the construction and assembling value by three percent as against the same period last year. It carried out the water-way tunnel concrete coating project amounting to 1,800 cubic metres and a vast iron pipe laying project.

In the coal-mining industry, rapid progress has been made in the construction of many coal mines and pits including the Hwapung and Chongnam shafts, the Chilli and Changdong sloping pits and the August 9 Pit of the Sinchang Coal Mine in the Anju area and the Hamyon, Soksong and Kukdong coal mines in the northern area.

At the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the construction projects of some 20 objects including the continuous ingot steel shop, the heating furnace and the oxygen shop have been completed in the main and the electrification and automation project of some systems has been finished through a drive to complete the second-stage expansion project of the complex within the first quarter of the year.

At the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, 209,000 cubic metres of concrete was tamped and 4,600 cubic metres of prefabricated materials were assembled in January through a drive to create a new "Sunchon vinalon speed." Especially, at the construction site of the thermal power plant, hundreds of tons of steel structures and facilities and 6,400 metres of drainage pipes were assembled and one more generator was assembled and put to trial operation.

At the construction site of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex, the construction preparation project has been finished in the main and the construction speed has increased 1.5 times at the project of the development of the Chongdan, Chonggye and Chongryong mines, the sand collecting site, the laying of siding railways, the building of industrial water supply pipes and other projects.

At the construction sites of Kwangbok Street and other major objects in Pyongyang, 400,000 cubic metres of earth was excavated, 20,000 cubic metres of space plastered and the project of 24 kilometres of underground facilities carried out in January.

Big strides have been made at the northern railway project, the reclamation of tideland, the acquirement of new arable land and the jetting irrigation project of non-paddy fields.

◀ **The construction projects of some 20 objects have been completed at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex.**

▼ **Dwelling houses in Kwangbok Street under construction**

Construction of Kwangbok Street in Progress

A campaign to create a new "Pyongyang speed of construction" is going on at construction sites of Kwangbok Street and other major objects in the capital city of Pyongyang.

After overfulfilling their vast assignments in January, the builders of Kwangbok Street are expediting the project through an unprecedented innovation.

Plastering and interior fitting are underway at a fast rate at the 25,000-seat football stadium, nine gymnasiums, the students and children's palace and dozens of other objects.

The builders of the athletic gymnasium have carried out 80 percent of the work of construction planned. The plasterers of the tourist hotel are doing their job well over a space of more than 100,000 square metres.

Innovation is also reported at the construction sites of high-rise buildings for 25,000 families. Apartment houses for more than 10,000 families were assembled last year. The builders are speeding up the assembling and more than doubling the work efficiency in the building of inside walls and in plastering.

Efforts are being made to complete the construction of the Rungrado Stadium, one of the major projects, by Sep. 9 this year, the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding. The builders of the stadium have manufactured almost all of the arch roof trusses with a total space of 80,000 square metres and a total weight of 6,000 tons, and are assembling them and doing interior fitting in real earnest. They increased the speed of the project 1.5 times by introducing a new building method in the interior fitting of the stadium with over 700 big and small rooms.

At the construction site of the international airport, primary concrete-tamping for the runways has been finished and progress made in the laying of taxiways.

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House. They are the magnificent monumental edifices which were built according to the plan and under the energetic guidance of the Secretary.

These structures which were built on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the DPRK President stand in Pyongyang as majestic symbols.

The Arch of Triumph is 60 metres high. It consists of four colossal columns, four arched gates and a three-layer roof made of three square blocks.

The arch was completed in a little over one year. This is a miraculous success achieved by the Korean people, which strikes people with admiration.

People came from all parts of the country to assist in its construction.

This is an expression of the Korean people's boundless respect for President Kim Il Sung and his successor Secretary Kim Jong Il.

All the theoretical and practical activities of Secretary Kim Jong Il are aimed at providing more civilized life to the people.

This conforms with the fundamental principle of the Juche idea.

The Changgwang Health Complex located on the bank of the Potong River is one of the many monumental structures built in Pyongyang in recent years.

Today it demonstrates its grand appearance as a world-famous structure.

The complex which has a floor space of about 38,000 square metres accommodates 1,500 people an hour and 16,000 a day. In the four-storied complex there are private, family and public bathrooms, a barbershop and a beauty parlor.

The bathrooms are equipped with the facilities of water massage by ultrasonic waves which can be seen in hospitals and sanatoria in other countries.

There are complete swimming facilities for swimming contests and training.

I must refer to the Kim Il Sung Stadium which can accommodate 100,000 people.

It is one of the many structures built under the plan and careful guidance of Secretary Kim Jong Il.

All kinds of sports events can be held in the stadium which is provided with a perfect lighting system.

I want to comment on newly-built Changgwang Street.

The history of the street, from designing to completion, clearly shows the constant efforts and energetic activities of the Secretary to carry into practice the far-sighted plan of President Kim Il Sung and to improve the people's living standard.

This street, modern and beautiful, was completed in October 1980. The street with an area of 400,000 square metres is lined with 20- and 30-storied apartment houses in different shapes and colors.

Each apartment consists of three or four rooms and is provided with a TV set, washing machine and other appliances and furniture.

In Changgwang Street there are many shops, service establishments, creches and kindergartens.

This street is a symbol of the leadership of the Secretary who mobilized the popular masses to carry out a great plan and a symbol of the creative zeal of the Korean people.

All these clearly show the firm will of the Secretary to carry forward the cause of the President and put his intentions into practice under any circumstances.

(To be continued)

KAL Incident: NSP's Self-Making & Self-Performing Scenario (3)

—Self-Contradictory "Investigation Report" Proves Itself Fabrication—

(Continued from the No. 1,370 issue)

"Japanese Tutor" Story Fabricated: Information from Seoul Aims to Manipulate Public Opinion

The south Korean authorities fabricated another story on the "Japanese tutor" named "Lee Un Hye", who, they allege, had been taken from Japan to "educate Kim Hyon Hui."

According to NSP's second announcement on Feb. 7, "Kim Hyon Hui" testified that "Un Hye" or a "Japanese tutor" for her "Japanization program" is the "30 years old divorcee who was born in Tokyo; has two children; 165cm height and 56kg weight."

In accordance with the "testimony" of "Kim Hyon Hui", the south Korean and Japanese investigation authorities even made up a composite picture of "Un Hye" to telecast it throughout Japan.

However, no clue has yet been found to identify "Un Hye" in Japan even in the past week since an extensive news coverage with detailed information.

"Despite such detailed information which was made public by NSP in connection with the so-called Japanese tutor, why has she not been identified yet?" said Takayanagi Yoshio, Japanese writer, casting doubt on the NSP announcement.

In spite of the "fact" that she divorsed and has many relatives living in Tokyo accoridng to the "announcement", why don't they file even a notice with police?

Yamaoka Seiji, critic on international affairs said: "If all the contents of the (NSP's) announcement are true, notices from her family or relatives have been submitted to police immediately upon the announcement, because many of them live in Tokyo, including her children, both 10 and 12 years old at present."

In spite of the "sensational announcement" followed by many Japanese mass media giving front-page prominence to the news, with detailed information on "Un Hye" including physical features, habits, date of birth, place of birth, etc., Japanese police can not identify her and no notices have been submitted.

Pointing to this situation, not a few observers say that "Kim Hyon Hui's testimony" itself is an NSP fabrication.

Nakagawa Nobuo, critic, said: "If 'Un Hye' had lived with Kim Hyon Hui for more than a year and nine months (according to Kim's testimony) and identified herself as a Japanese to Kim, she should have disclosed her Japanese name. And she should have mentioned at least the names or nicknames of her children when she told Kim that she wanted to meet them, weeping. It is also too unnatural that she did not tell where she had lived in Tokyo, while teaching her about Japan and Tokyo."

A composite sketch of "Lee Un Hye," who, the south Koreans allege, was a "tutor" to "Kim Hyon Hui", was released by NSP and Japanese police on Feb. 7. But no clue has been found to identify her in Japan in spite of detailed information on her.

What cannot be overlooked is the fact that there have been signs of mass media manipulation in a series of announcements by south Korea.

"The south Korean investigation authorities offered so good service to foreign mass media. They have leaked little by little what Mayumi (Kim Hyon Hui) 'confessed'. Those who do not become aware of the deliberate intention of the south Koreans to manipulate information in this way must be stupid." (Yoneya Kenichiro, critic on international affairs)

"The sophisticated manipulation of information has been consistently carried out to involve Japan in the latest (KAL) incident from the beginning – Creating a sensation with the 'Hachiya' father and daughter, first, and then with the disclosure of a 'Japanese tutor' after the 'Hachiyas' were found to have no connection with Japan. Then, 'Un Hye' appeared after none of the three missing Japanese girls (with whom the south Koreans attempted to link the DPRK) was to be 'Un Hye'. I think that a scenario was written beforehand to make Japanese mass media dance to the tune of KCIA (NSP)." (Kobayashi Kyuzo, writer)

Another writer said, "Why hasn't the existence of 'Un Hye' been disclosed yet? She should have been identified already if she truly exists."

He hinted at the desperate intention on the part of Seoul to involve Japan in the KAL incident at any cost by way of manipulation of mass media.

As a matter of fact, information released from Seoul has been systematically and consistently manipulated since the first report on the KAL incident in November last year. There are countless instances – "Many special pockets were attached to Mayumi's underwear"; "Mayumi is a Chinese"; "Her back is scared with a knife"; "A Japanese tutor for Kim is one of the three girls abducted in Japan and taken to the north"; and so on.

Most of them, however, were falsified later.

Nevertheless, public opinion was aroused by a flood of misleading information from Seoul aimed to impress on the public the "DPRK's involvement" in the incident without any evidence or foundation.

In connection with these misleading reports, south Korea's Dong-A Ilbo dated Feb. 6 claimed that Japanese mass media were carrying irresponsible reports, and criticized the attitude of the south Korean investigation authorities toward the domestic (south Korean) mass media.

The paper said, "NSP allowed only the foreign investigation authorities (Japanese police, etc.) to have interviews with Kim (Hyon Hui), and allowed them to leak the contents of their interviews (to Japanese mass media). South Korea's mass media, however, were not allowed even to confirm the contents (of the interviews)."

"Though 20 days have passed since the first announcement (of the NSP on the investigation results), no further announcements on it or on the treatment of Kim (Hyon Hui) have been made since then," Dong-A said and continued, "But there have been a considerable amount of irresponsible reports made by Japanese magazines and papers. Why does this phenomenon occur in spite of the fact that Kim is in south Korea."

This article endorses the fact that NSP has deliberately manipulated information on "Kim Hyon Hui" and leaked only "necessary information" to foreign mass media, shutting out domestic journalists and preventing them from directly reporting on the case – a virtual press control.

"Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" was extradited to Seoul on the eve of the presidential election. The rumor spread in Seoul at that time that she brought a million votes for Roh Tae Woo.

NSP's plot to manipulate information is due to the following circumstances:

They forcibly extradited "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui" to Seoul without any legal foundation; They leaked "sensational" information on "Mayumi" to Japanese mass media and let south Korea's counterpart to report on them from Tokyo to convince the domestic public; then they attempted to convince the world opinion that the KAL airliner crash was the "act of the north" only with her "confession" and "written statement" – without any material evidence.

The plot seems to have been successfully carried out, as Japanese mass media blindly carried these announcements made by NSP and Japanese police which repeats what Seoul said as it is, uncritically and without checking it.

Conscientious Korea watchers, however, take a cool view of mass media reports on the KAL incident and "Un Hye" or a "Japanese tutor."

Kawai Hidekazu, professor of Gakushuin University of Tokyo said: "All the information on Mayumi released so far is unconfirmed and unilaterally leaked by KCIA (NSP). So there is no way of "refuting" it. Japanese mass media splash the news on Kim Hyon Hui quoting Japanese and south Korean investigation authorities. But it is no more than a mysterious story, which, we can not deny, may have been cooked up by south Korea. It can be said that KCIA has succeeded in manipulating Japanese public opinion thanks to Japanese mass media."

Saito Fumio, professor of Kyushu University, also said: "In the Kim Dae Jung abduction and other cases, Japanese mass media criticized KCIA as a conspiratorial organization. I have no patience with them who are dictated by it and are repeating the wholly suspicious information offered by NSP, successor of KCIA, in the latest incident. I doubt sanity of those who blindly carry unconfirmed and one-sided information as if it were true."

"Miraculous Timing" of "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui's" Appearance on the Scene

Everything related to the KAL incident proceeded in favor of the Roh Tae Woo group from the very beginning of the jetliner's disappearance on Nov. 29 to the Jan. 15 press conference in Seoul.

As soon as KAL Flight No. 858 was found missing on Nov. 29 in the sky above Burma, reports on "a plot by the north" were systematically and deliberately spread, and "Mayumi" and "Shinichi" were arrested in Manama two days later. Then the name of "Miyamoto" or "Lee Kyong Woo" emerged from the "couple's" forged passports to impress the public that the "incident was masterminded by the north."

"The incident was highlighted by the extradition of Mayumi to Seoul on Dec. 15 or on the eve of the presidential election and the Roh regime took full advantage of this incident as a God-send," said Kajitani Yoshihisa, Japanese critic on international affairs.

"There was a rumor in Seoul that 'Mayumi brought more than a million votes for Roh Tae Woo' at the time when the KAL incident occurred," he said.

Mr. Kajitani said: "It seems to me that the timing of the latest announcement of the NSP's results of investigation was well calculated – it was announced two days before the entry limit to the Seoul Olympics or soon after the Soviet Union and China made public their intention to participate in the Games. The announcement was also made soon after the DPRK expressed its intention not to attend a single-hosted Olympiad. Moreover, Seoul was attempting to involve the Japanese government in the incident, stressing that 'there was a Japanese woman in charge of educating the agent'."

Not a few observers point out that the south Korean authorities were taking advantage of the KAL incident to a maximum for their political purposes and that "Mayumi's confession was miraculously timed".

The NSP's "results of investigation" were carried by south Korean dailies with banner headlines with the result that news reports on the arrest of former director of south Korean national police headquarters Kang Mun Chang, who had been indicted on charges of covering up the torture death of a Seoul National University student in January last year, were overshadowed by the NSP announcement.

If it had not been for "Mayumi=Kim Hyon Hui's press conference", the arrest of the person responsible for the torture death would have been top news which might have shaken south Korea just as the incident triggered the June Popular Uprising last year.

It is too obvious who benefited most

(Continued on page 5)

Babies for Sale

South Koreans Make Them, Americans Buy Them

Here are excerpts from an article written by Matthew Rothschild, the managing editor of The Progressive, for the issue dated Jan. 18, 1988:

Seoul, South Korea – Five pregnant women sleep on blankets on the tile floor of a small room. They keep their personal belongings in three wooden closets on one wall above their feet. This is home, at least until the babies come.

The dormitory is called Ae Ran Won, and it is one of a dozen homes for unmarried pregnant women in South Korea. Ae Ran Won can hold fifty pregnant women in its ten rooms, but when I was there in November, it had only thirty-five.

These women supply the raw material for a peculiar South Korean business: the export of babies to the United States.

U.S. families are adopting 6,000 Korean children a year, most of them infants, at a price of about $5,000 a head. Korea is by far the largest supplier of foreign babies for the U.S. adoption market; 62 percent of all babies adopted from abroad are South Korean. That amounts to 10 percent of the total adoptions in the United States by families unrelated to the adoptees.

Many of the babies come from unwed mothers' homes, about 250 a year from Ae Ran Won alone. At first, the women do not want to give up their babies.

"According to the questionnaire that we distribute at the orientation interview, 90 percent want to keep the babies," says Kim Yong Sook, the director of Ae Ran Won. But after counselling, "maybe 10 percent will keep them."

> **'For the agencies, it's a business. It's time for us to stop it.'**
>
> *– Nam Kyong Hyun, an instructor of social work at the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul*

"We suggest that it's not a good idea to keep the baby without the biological father" explains Kim Yong Sook, "and if the unwed mother and biological father are too young or too weak financially, we suggest that they give the baby up for adoption. We can't push, but we can suggest."

After delivery at a hospital, the baby is taken from the mother and given to one of four adoption agencies licensed by the South Korean government. The agencies then place the baby with a foster mother until an American or European family can be found to adopt it.

For some of the Korean mothers, the experience hurts. "Just after delivery, they are very upset," says Kim Yong Sook, who was a social worker and an unwed mothers' counselor for eleven years for Holt Children's Services, the largest adoption agency in Korea, before joining Ae Ran Won. "They have guilt feelings and avoidance feelings. 'I'd like to see my baby again,' they say. Sometimes they have had dreams. They miss the baby and have a lot of pain."

Most of the mothers are poor women from low-paying factory or clerical jobs. They do not receive payment for their babies, though medical expenses – including delivery costs – are picked up by the adoption agency that takes the baby. Ae Ran Won provides free room and board for up to a year, free vocational training, and as much as $100 to help the mother adjust when she leaves Ae Ran Won.

Like most of the homes for unwed expectant mothers, Ae Ran Won is supported by the Korean government, the adoption agencies, and charitable donations.

On the other side of Seoul, at the end of a narrow open-air fruit and vegetable market in a poor section of town, a two-year-old boy pees in the street and a mangy white dog prowls about. Two houses down is Sung Ro Won Babies' Home, an orphanage for infants under three.

It, too, is a supplier for the U.S. market. The orphanage, which had 106 infants when I visited, turns over at least that number each year to Holt and other agencies for foreign adoption.

"Almost all are abandoned and brought here by the Seoul police," says Kim Chong Chan, the superintendent of the babies' home, "Some kids are waiting now, in jail or some other place."

Son Mi Gu was born on December 8, 1986, and was abandoned in a motel that same day. She has a pony tail standing straight up on the top of her head. Dressed in a pink frilled shirt and white thermal stockings, she sits up in one of the twenty-four white crated cribs that crowd the room. All are occupied. In one month Son Mi Gu will go to her American family.

In a nearby room, eleven girls who are two-and-a-half sing "Kum Ba Ya, My Lord." Some clutch my blue blazer. Ten boys in the next room greet me in unison, then some call me "appa" or dad. They bring out brown envelops with pictures of Americans. Kim Chong Chan goes over the photos with them, explaining about their new parents.

Adoptions from South Korea began in 1955 when Harry Holt, a born-again Christian from Eugene, Oregon, went to Korea and adopted eight war orphans. For the next decade, most of the children adopted from Korea were fathered by American soldiers who fought in the Korean war. But Amerasians now account for fewer than 1 percent of the adoptees. Today, Korea is exporting its own.

Korean babies are "high-quality commodities," says one observer, who opposes the practice of foreign adoption but wants to remain anonymous so that he won't be persecuted by the Korean government.

> **It's really like dealing with a product. Our weekly staff meetings were all about numbers: How many babies did we get that week?"**
>
> *– A Korean social worker who quit her job with an adoption agency*

Nam Kyong Hyun is less timid. "It's time for us to stop it," she says. An instructor of social work at the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul, Nam headed the Tai-Wha Christian Social Center for twelve years. She has dealt with the private nonprofit adoption agencies first hand, and she claims they care more about money than about the babies or the mothers.

"For the agencies, it's a business," she says.

The four agencies, in order of size, are Holt Children's Services, Eastern Social Service, Social Welfare Society, and Korea Social Service. Beside adoption work, they all provide care for handicapped children. But it is the foreign adoptions that keep the agencies going.

Holt International Children's Services in Eugene, Oregon, is a legally separate entity from Holt Korea. The Korean organization split from the parent organization more than ten years ago, but it still maintains close ties. According to Holt International's 1986 annual report, the American agency provided $2 million in financial support to its Korean namesake. And in 1986, Holt Korea placed 924 children in American families through Holt International – accounting for 90 percent of Holt International's placements from foreign countries.

The Korean government closely regulates the adoption agencies. Indeed, they are quasi-governmental institutions. The government approves their budgets, scrutinizes each adoption application, sets informal quotas on the number of children to be adopted through each agency, and helps select the head of the three largest agencies.

Foreign adoptions serve many purposes for the government. First, they bring in needed hard currency – roughly $15 to $20 million a year. Second, they relieve the government of the costs of caring for the children, which could be a drain on the budget. Third, they help with population control, an obsession of the Korean government. And finally, they solve a difficult social problem: What to do with orphans and abandoned children?

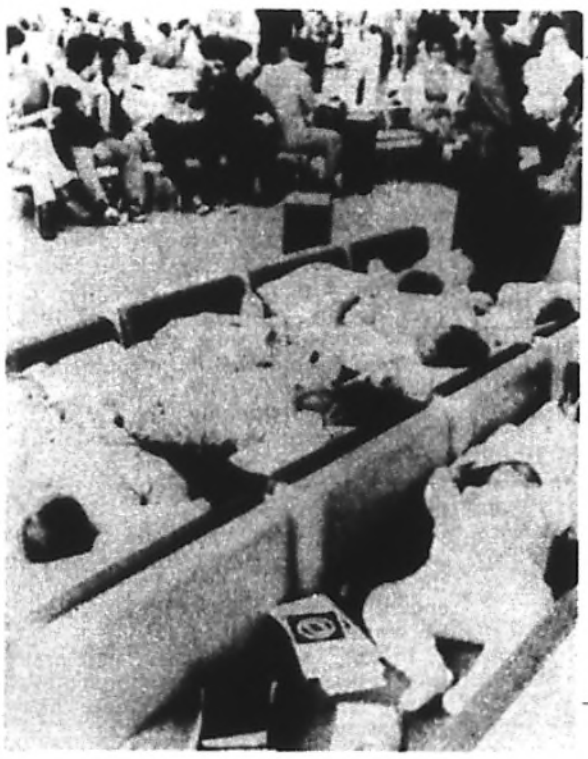
Birth control is inexpensive and accessible in Korea, and abortions – though technically illegal – are widespread and accepted. Still, the problem of unwanted children persists. In 1986, South Korea had 18,700 orphaned or abandoned children. Almost half were sent abroad for adoption, 70 percent of these to the United States, the rest to Canada, Austria and eight European nations.

"We have many children from unwed mothers, but few families who want to adopt," says Park Yon-Soo, director general of the Bureau of Family Affairs in the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. "That's why we send our children to foreign families."

Critics and proponents alike agree that Korea's patrilineal culture is hostile to domestic adoption and discriminates against unwed mothers and their offspring. Unwed mothers are stigmatized by family and community, and they may not be able to get a job or find a husband. This is the social spur to foreign adoptions.

"Korea is a very blood-oriented society," says Park, who oversees the adoption program for the Korean government. "Koreans do not want to adopt a child unrelated by blood, and if they do, they don't want anyone to know."

(To be continued)



South Korean orphans lie on the sofas at Narita International Airport in Japan in April, 1979, waiting for a transit plane for the United States.

(Continued from page 4)

from the KAL incident.

South Korea's opposition leader Kim Dae Jung told the Japanese weekly Shukan Sankei on Jan. 23 that it is a hackneyed practice of the south Korean authorities to announce a "spy incident" whenever they are faced with a difficult situation.

He said, "Such tricks have been frequently used since the days of the Park Chung Hee regime. And this time again, the government utilized the (KAL) incident for its political purposes during and after the presidential election."

"Such an incident only benefits those in the military regime who attempt to maintain power by fanning up the 'threat from the north,' " he added.

Meanwhile, a Japanese security police source, referring to the "amazing speed of investigation" conducted by the south Korean authorities, said: "The former KCIA (presently NSP) displayed its splendid speed of investigation – the south Korean authorities found Mayumi in Bahrain soon and called on her at the hotel; wasted no time in announcing a possibility of a plane explosion despite the fact that the KAL jetliner had been found unaccountably missing at that time; extradited 'Shinichi' and 'Mayumi' to Seoul, quickly concluding that they were 'north Korean terrorists'; forced her to confess only a week after the extradition; and constructed the whole plot of the incident within two weeks after her confession. Why was it possible for them to carry out all these procedures so smoothly? As I said earlier, there are strong indications that the south Korean authorities had known the moves of the couple long before."

"The most mysterious and suspicious point in the incident is the smooth and speedy pace of investigation," the police source added.

(Concluded)

"Don't Deprive Us of *Chogori*, Our Korean Costume"

—Korean Students Here Appeal to Japanese People—

In connection with the KAL jetliner incident which occurred on Nov. 29 last year, anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaigns have been conducted by the south Korean authorities.

As part of the campaign, Chongryun organizations and Korean schools and students have been frequently harassed in many parts of Japan.

The harassment includes threatening phone calls, stones hurled at Chongryun organizations and Korean schools, and acts of violence committed against Korean students, in particular, female students who are easily identified as Koreans by their school uniforms – traditional costume called "chima and chogori."

These cases of harassment are organized and premeditated ones.

Students were shadowed. Verbal abuse and physical violence are committed by Japanese hooligans. There were attempts to strangle girl students. One of them says that she still dreams every night of the assault. Since the so-called announcement of "the results of investigation" by the south Korean authorities on Jan. 15, cases of harassment of Korean students by Japanese students and adults frequently occurred. Threatening phone calls were made. Windows of Chongryun organizations and schools were smashed by stones thrown by hooligans.

Rightwing groups came to Chongryun organizations on sound trucks and slandered the DPRK and Chongryun organizations. The south Korean junta's anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign and the Japanese government's hostile policy toward the DPRK are at the base of these cases of violence and harassment.

In addition, the posture of Japanese journalism should be called into question. Many newspapers and magazines reported in an uncritical manner the south Korean authorities' groundless "results of investigation" and information deliberately released by the Japanese public security authorities.

Korean nationals in Japan and broad segments of the Japanese citizens are voicing concern over the cases which, they say, remind them of the massacre of Koreans at the time of the Kanto Earthquake in 1923, condemning the Japanese hooligans and rightwing groups for committing cases of harassment.

The above-mentioned girl at the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School who had been assaulted, wrote a note, which she contributed to The People's Korea.

She got a severe shock when she was assaulted, but has now recovered from it, and is attending the school. However, she still dreams every night of the assault.

On the other hand, students of the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School, who are concerned about the harassment of their fellow students, contributed their opinion on it to The People's Korea. In their comments, they urged the Japanese not to deprive them of their right to wear traditional national costume and stressed the necessity of true friendship between Koreans in Japan and Japanese people.

The People's Korea introduces here excerpts from their contributions.

At present there are 152 Korean schools throughout Japan from kindergarten to university. Female students attending Korean junior and senior high schools wear traditional national costumes when they go to school.

At Korean schools they learn their mother tongue, Korean history and geography and things Korean together with general subjects such as world history, mathematics, Japanese, English and so on.

Girl students wearing *chima* and *chogori* chatting during a break in school. (Tokyo Korean First Elementary and Junior High School)

Major Cases of Violence Against Korean Students

1987

Dec. 2: Two men attempted to force a female pupil of the Aichi Korean Junior and Senior High School to get into a car while she was on her way to hospital for treatment.

Dec. 3: Another female pupil of the same school was choked with a rope by a man as she made her way home. She sustained serious injuries. The man shouted "All the Koreans must die!" "I will kill you!"

Dec. 5: A female pupil of the Kanagawa Korean Junior and Senior High School was surrounded by eight men who attempted to strangle her.

Dec. 8: As a 14-year-old pupil of the same school was travelling home by train, three middle-aged men dropped a bag containing several heavy cans on her head and shoulders repeatedly while pretending to be putting the bag on the luggage rack.

Dec. 10: A female pupil of the Chiba Korean Elementary and Junior High School was vilified by a middle-aged man while on her way home. The man said "You Koreans, musn't live in Japan."

Dec. 11: A female student of the Santama Korean First Elementary and Junior High School was choked by a man who asked if she was Korean and then assaulted her.

Dec. 14: A pupil of the Tokyo Korean Fourth Elementary and Junior High School was insulted and taunted by a man who shouted "Koreans, go home!"

Dec. 15: A nine-year-old pupil of the same school was assaulted by a man while she was on her way to school and sent reeling as he shouted "Koreans don't get on the train!"

1988

Jan. 16: A man claiming to be a policeman hit several pupils of the Tokyo Korean Third Elementary School on their heads and insisted that they "Be quiet!"

Jan. 18: A 10-year-old pupil of the Tokyo Korean Fourth Elementary and Junior High School was taunted and vilified by a middle-aged man who said "Koreans, go back to Korea!"

Jan. 19: A female student of the same school was attacked by a man as she cycled home from school. The man threw away her bicycle and attacked her, inflicting injuries.

Jan. 20: A twelve-year-old female pupil of the Shimonoseki Korean Elementary and Junior High School was jabbed and prodded with a stick by three Japanese high school students as she travelled home by bus.

Jan. 28: A female pupil of the Hamamatsu Korean Elementary and Junior High School was surrounded by more than 10 Japanese high school students as she was riding her bicycle to school. They taunted and prodded her saying "What did you come to Japan for? ", "Go back to your country!"

Note of Assaulted Korean Girl Student

It happened (on Dec. 11 last year) at the time the KAL jetliner incident was receiving massive coverage in the media and an increasing number of Korean school children were becoming targets of violence in Aichi, Kanagawa and other prefectures as a result.

As usual I left for school at 6:15 a.m. on an overcast and misty morning and set out for the station which was five minutes walk from my house.

I hadn't gone 20 metres before a piece of string appeared in front of my eyes, tightened about my throat and began choking me. I tried in vain to shout for help. When I was about to give up in despair, I heard footsteps and the man choking me ran away in the direction of the station. I did't know what to do. I was so shocked by the incident that I sat down on the spot, although I was unable to cry.

I returned home and tried to tell my elder sister what had happened. However, all I was able to say was "I was..." and then tears welled up in my eyes. Shortly after I informed the school about the incident and they told me to stay at home.

However, I decided to go to school with my sister as my class was then carrying a non-lateness movement. While I was at school I was petrified with fear. I was gripped by a sense of fear and did not wish the criminal arrested soon.

The next day we were scheduled to have examinations but I couldn't concentrate on them. I began to wish that I wasn't Korean. I didn't want to see a *chogori* and I became afraid of people.

Though I was afraid of going to school or going out, everyday Japanese reporters and television people came to see me at my home. They exhausted me and I began to wonder why I had to go through all this.

Several days after the incident I began to recover my composure and some television people came to my house. While talking to them I realized that there are many kinds of people in this world. Some people attempted to stir up my anger, whilst others encouraged me or viewed this problem from the standpoint of Koreans.

I became aware that my every utterance reflected on my school, Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean nationals in Japan.

I am now 18 years old and have never been so aware that I am an overseas citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. My friends looked after me with solicitude as if they had been in my position. Some of them wrote me encouraging words and some of them telephoned me at midnight to ask, "Aren't you afraid? "

I had been thinking that "A person is always alone" no matter how familiar he or she may be with other people. However, it was my friends who helped me.

This incident gave me the opportunity to realize the true meaning of the word "friendship" as I come to the end of my high school life. My view of the world has now changed.

I have discovered that I will never forget that "I am a Korean", whatever course I choose in the future after graduation.

National Pride and My Treasure

Chima and *chogori* (Korean traditional national costume) which I wore only on New Year days or at wedding celemonies when I was a child.

Whenever I saw my teacher wear them every day at school, I envied her.

When I received my first lesson in my junior high school wearing *chima* and *chogori*, I tied the ribbon of my *chogori* (jacket) again and again. How many times did I move on the chair so that my pleated *chima* (skirt) were not wrinkled. I could not concentrate in the first lesson.

Since then, I have worn *chima* and *chogori* for six years. I don't get fed up with them. Is it because I simply like my traditional costume?

My national identity and national consciousness was brought up at school I attend wearing *chima* and *chogori*.

One day I wore them as usual on my way home from school, when an old gentleman spoke to me in Korean, "*Pangapsumnida* (I'm glad to see you.)" He was from south Korea. Tears filled his eyes. Seeing him, I was touched very much. It was an inexpressible feeling. I caught his hands and said "*Annyon Hashimnika*. (Hello, How are you?)" He took my arms and said "I hardly expected to see a girl wearing *chima* and *chogori* here."

He stared at me as if he had met his daughter after a long separation. "I'm very pleased," he said.

At that moment I felt as if a kind of electricity ran through my body.

Chima and *chogori* – a symbol of the Korean nation. I like them. However, recently, I wear a scarf and a sweater to cover my traditional costume when I go to school.

This is because a number of girl students who wear *chima* and *chogori* were assaulted because of a series of doubtful newsreports on the "missing KAL jetliner incident."

In order to avoid harassment I cover *chima* and *chogori* with a scarf and a sweater, though I actually don't want to do so.

Why do we have to go through treatment of this kind? I can't but be angry not with those who committed violence

(Continued on page 7)

S. Korean Policemen Make Public Statement Of Conscience

A statement of conscience made public by a south Korean elite policeman is drawing public attention in south Korea.

The Jan. 28 issue of the south Korean daily Dong-A Ilbo front-paged an article on this statement, in which the policeman contended that he could no longer stand to serve as a tool for power. His colleagues followed suit.

He was Lee Byon Mu, 28, who graduated from the state-run Police College in 1985 as one of its first graduates and is now serving as chief of the investigation section of the Chungju Police Station in North Chungchong Province.

He sent his statement titled a "Confession for the Development and True Democratization of Police" to Dong-A Ilbo on Jan. 26.

He said in his statement:

"Under the present situation, I feel like a criminal. Why do I have to stake my life for the police organization?

"I feel sorry for myself who made an oath to dedicate my life to the police... At whom do we shoot tear-gass shells and why do we have to be stoned at and be attacked with Molotov cocktails?

He continued: When the society as a whole is advancing toward democratization, only our police organization remains unchanged.

He asked Roh Tae U whether he wants the police to continue to serve as servants of power.

When his statement was carried in the daily, encouraging phone calls poured in the Dong-A Ilbo office.

Hundreds of phone calls from citizens and his colleagues came to him on the evening of Jan. 28 at the Chungju Police Station, where Lee Byong Mu was serving.

They appreciated his courage and showed concern for his personal safety.

Graduates and students of the Police College, 440 in all, issued a joint statement titled "Our View on the Neutralization of Police."

The statement pointed out that public distrust of police and violations of human rights by police are the structural problems of police organizations.

Meanwhile, Yon Song Hum, 24-year-old riot policeman, belonging to the No. 39 riot police squad of the Seoul City Police made public a statement of conscience on Jan. 28 at the office of the Human Rights Committee of the South Korean Christian Church Council in downtown Seoul.

In his statement he said: "As people of the young generation in the same country, riot policemen, who must fight together with students are none other than mercenaries employed by the dictatorial regime."

He urged the riot police should be dissolved.

The south Korean police headquarters Feb. 2 announced that it would punish the leader of those who demanded the neutralization of police.

Riot police fired tear-gass shells at students who denounced the "election" as fraud on Dec. 18 last year in downtown Seoul.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (Jan. 7–Feb. 3)

JAN. 7
* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, minister of foreign trade, to China.

JAN. 14
* A Pyongyang friendship delegation led by Kang Hui Won, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, to India.
* A DPRK party and government delegation headed by Kim Yun Hyok, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council, to Romania.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Jae Bong, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to Spain.
* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Sim Hung Gyu, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Korean Writers Union headed by Kim Song Jo, vice chairman of the central committee of the union, to Afghanistan.

JAN. 16
* A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Choe Su Hon, vice minister of foreign affairs, to Czechoslovakia.

JAN. 21
* A government delegation of machine industry of the DPRK headed by its Minister Kye Hyong Sun to the Soviet Union.

JAN. 28
* A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Li Duk Ryop, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, to Sierra Leone.
* A delegation of the magazine Kunroja headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Li Jong Nam to Poland and the Soviet Union.

JAN. 30
* A DPRK government scientific and technological delegation led by Li Ja Bang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Science and Technology, to the Soviet Union.
* A DPRK Olympic delegation led by Kim Yu Sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK, to Canada.

FEB. 3
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Lim Jin Bom to China.

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Jan. 4–Jan. 29)

JAN. 4
* A delegation of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party led by Anura Bandaranaike, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Party and leader of the parliamentary group of opposition parties.
* Kore Andre Nilsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party.

JAN. 11
* The delegation of the Hungarian Television Committee headed by its Chairman Gyula Bereczky.

JAN. 12
* Ogimura Ichiro, president of the International Table Tennis Federation.

JAN. 15
* President of the International Taegwondo Federation Choe Hong Hui and his party.

JAN. 18
* A government economic and trade delegation of Hungary headed by Otto Herkner, vice minister of commerce.

JAN. 20
* Nakounte Diakite, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali.

JAN. 29
* Newly-appointed Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Korea Asharif G. Alkalbash.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Dec. 28–Jan. 27)

DEC. 28
* An agreement on cooperation between the Information Committee of the DPRK and the Ministry of Information and Post and Telecommunication of the People's Republic of Benin in the field of information was signed.

JAN. 14
* An agreement on cooperation in television broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Hungarian Television Committee was signed.

JAN. 25
* A 1988 protocol on commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed.

JAN. 27
* An agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK and the Ministry for External Relations of the People's Republic of Mozambique and its plan for 1988–1990 were signed. **(KCNA)**

(Continued from page 6)

but with the Japanese society which permits these cases to be committed.

Having pride as a Korean, I will meet this harassment squarely. Even if I live in a foreign country, I will live with pride as a Korean.

Chima and *chogori*, which I have worn for six years, are the soul of the Korean nation and my pride which I cannot exchange for anything else.

Only a few months are left to go before until I graduate the high school.

I will keep my national identity which I have acquired at my school.

(Kim Ryon Sun, 3rd grader of the high school)

Culture Our Ancestors Have Safeguarded

I think *chogori* embodies Korean culture and history.

In the past Korea was invaded by Japan and Korean culture and the Korean language were about to be obliterated.

However, our grandfathers, grandmothers, mothers and fathers safeguarded them at the risk of their lives. They are very important.

Therefore, I suppose we have to defend our national costume in future, too.

Recently in relation to the "KAL jetliner incident," the DPRK has been accused as "a terrorist state," though it is nothing to do with the incident.

In Japan, Japanese rightwing groups are harassing Korean children in trains or on streets.

I cannot let such cases pass. I will not be daunted by them. I think we need to encounter the harassment with united efforts.

In order to defend Korean culture and tradition which our grandparents have defended and to achieve true friendship with Japanese people, I will study hard.

(Chang Il Gwan, 2nd grader of the junior high school)

Subjected to Icy Stares

Being a Korean student living in Japan, I wear a *chogori* to school, which is the traditional national dress of Korea, and serves as our school uniform.

On my way to school, everyone, young and old alike, stare at me because my uniform is unusual and tells them that I am Korean.

It took me about a year to become accustomed to this during which time my awareness of being a Korean increased. However, recently many of the people around me seem to harbour suspicion about Koreans.

Recently on my way to or from school, I've been subjected to icy stares which, I am sure, is the result of the KAL jetliner incident. This is ridiculous because the DPRK has nothing to do with the incident.

Some female students have recently become the victims of violence and discrimination. This is a problem that cannot be disregarded. The people who wish to harm Korean children always choose girls wearing *chogori* as their targets.

Nowadays, Korean schoolgirls are timidly hiding their *chogoris* as they travel to and from school, and some parents have been suggested changing the school uniform.

I think that would be a great pity. Why has the *chogori* become regarded as target for violence? Doing away with *chogori* is the same as trying to erase Korean culture. As a Korean student I am going to do everything in my power to protect our *chogoris*.

(Chang Gye Fa, 2nd grader of the junior high school)

Civilian Employee of US Army Unit in S. Korea Defects To DPRK

A transport employee at a U.S. army unit in south Korea recently went over to the DPRK.

Son Hak Su, 55, (Son Chang Gu in south Korea) a civilian employed at the headquarters of the Second Division of the U.S. Forces stationed in south Korea, went to the north through a third country while going abroad.

His domicile is in Myongchon County, North Hamgyong Province, and his birth place is Yanji County, Jilin Province, China.

After Korea's liberation on Aug. 15, 1945, he returned home together with his parents and lived in Pyongyang.

During the Korean War he volunteered to joint the People's Army and went as far as Ryosu, South Cholla Province, south Korea, following his unit. He was wounded near Sangju, North Kyongsang Province, and was obliged to be left behind the unit. Later, he was forcibly drafted into the south Korean army. After he was discharged from military service, he worked at a unit of the U.S. forces as a worker, a financial clerk and a transport employee.

He returned to his home village which he had left nearly 40 years ago.

Son Hak Su said in an interview, "While engaged in the transport of weapons at a unit of the U.S. army, I saw for myself what large armed forces were deployed for action in the front-line area near the truce line. I could not repress my hatred for the U.S. forces' criminal preparations for a war of aggression.

"I was disillusioned about the south Korean society, a U.S. colony, through my experience in my life and could not repress my urge to spend remaining days with my relatives in the north where there is a government attaching primary importance to people's welfare and where the spirit of the nation is alive.

"Binding my time to come over to the north, I decided to seize a chance to do so when I went abroad as a tourist last year, and thus recently succeeded in being held in the arms of the DPRK after travelling in various parts of the world for a long time, the Republic which I had longed for, asleep or awake, although I could come here only in a few hours, if I crossed the truce line."

Pyongyang Warns Washington, Seoul to Stop Provocation

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They plan to thrust one or two aircraft carriers with 6-10 escort ships around the coastal waters of south Korea, bring their Okinawa-based warplanes to their airforce bases in south Korea and mobilize amphibious marine combat battalions into south Korea on the occasion of the Olympics.

Now it is hard to see in south Korea even a modicum of the noble idea or principle of the Olympiad which is publicly recognized as a festival of peace.

Mass Rallies Held to Protest "Team Spirit 88"

Mass rallies denouncing the planned Team Spirit 88 joint military exercises of the United States and south Korea were held in Wonsan, Nampo, Hamhung, Sariwon, Chongjin and Sinuiju cities.

Speaking at the mass rallies were representatives of different strata.

One speaker said that the planned war game is a declraration of infringement upon peace, confrontation and war, opposition to national reconciliation and unity and an open challenge to the proposal for convocation of a north-south joint conference.

CPRF Secretariat Accuses US Of Making Preparations for Chemical Warfare

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information No. 435 on Feb. 5, denouncing the U.S. and its stooges for making preparations in south Korea for a criminal chemical warfare along with the frantic moves to provoke a nuclear war.

The information says:

A "school of chemical, biological and radioactive warfare unit" was instituted at unit 9513 of the south Korean navy to train officers for a chemical warfare. This is patent proof of the chemical warfare preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets in real earnest.

The U.S. imperialists brought some ten toxic gas plants to south Korea in 1984. Twenty-five thousand drums of chemical arms of some 10 kinds including toxic gas are stockpiled in south Korea and Japan.

The U.S. and south Korea have expanded chemical attack drills along with nuclear war exercises in "Team Spirit" joint military rehearsals. They have stockpiled a huge amount of chemical arms in south Korea, intensified chemical warfare drills and set up a specialized educational institution to train officers for chemical warfare. This shows their criminal moves to provoke a brutal nuclear, chemical war in Korea have become pronounced. Nothing but curse and death are in store for those who wield nuclear and chemical weapons.

The U.S. must look straight at the reality, act with discretion and quit south Korea at once, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear and chemical weapons.

U.S. Stockpiles War Supplies In Japan

The Japanese paper Yomiuri Shimbun Feb. 4 said that the U.S. had stockpiled in Japan war supplies for U.S. armed forces in south Korea and the south Korean army.

The U.S. army in Japan has "stored war supplies" of 10,000 tons to be provided" to the U.S. 8th Army in south Korea and the south Korean army "in case of emergency", said an official document of the United States recently obtained by the Clean Government Party of Japan (Komeito).

This secret war document proves that the criminal military conspiracy and tie-ups among the U.S. and Japanese authorities and south Korean rulers to ignite a war of aggression in Korea have entered a more dangerous stage.

And this is another new evidence proving that Japan is used as supply and sortie base for another Korean war.

N-S Joint Confab.

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Seoul's announcement this time may aggravate tension on the peninsula further and delay the reunification of Korea, as it rules out any improvement in the relations "until Pyongyang atones."

Earlier on Feb. 4, the south Koreans were again urged to respond to the proposal for convening a north-south joint conference, at the second meeting of the preparatory committee of the north side to a north-south joint conference held in Pyongyang.

Speakers at the meeting pointed out that the unbiased public opinion of the world now unanimously hopes for earlier convocation of a north-south joint conference, highly estimating this proposal of the DPRK as a "most reasonable one for peace and peaceful reunification of Korea", as a "timely save-the-nation measure."

The meeting unanimously condemned the U.S. and south Korean authorities for announcing fabricated "results of investigation" into the KAL incident and conducting an anti-communist campaign right after they received a letter of north side and for announcing on Jan. 28 a plan for the Team Spirit 88 joint military exercises.

The meeting was attended by the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the preparatory committee. The preparatory committee was formed on Jan. 13 at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the DPRK, the Administration Council, political parties and public organizations. The joint meeting proposed to take measures for an early realization of the proposal for a north-south joint conference advanced by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address.

The Pyongyang side in its proposal called for an early convocation of a joint conference to be attended by the authorities of both sides, the representatives of all the political parties and social organizations and people of all social strata.

The problems of discontinuing the Team Spirit exercise and other large-scale war games within this year, of arranging multi-national disarmament talks, of jointly hosting the 24th Olympic Games and of ceasing to hurl abuses and slanders against each other will be discussed at a joint conference, said the proposal.

KCNA

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On US Subcom. Resolution

With such shameless, despicable campaign, the U.S. imperialists try to impair the international prestige of the DPRK, zealously back the moves for extension of the military "government" of the south Korean puppets caught up in a crisis, render the situation on the Korean Peninsula extremely strained and attain their aggressive designs. But, this is a foolish daydream.

In the "resolution", the U.S. imperialists clamoured about the DPRK's "terrorism". It is absurd for the United States, the chief terrorist state in the world and the most heinous and brutal international gendarme, to wag tongue like that.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately discontinue their reckless acts of aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and flouting the world conscience in conspiracy with the south Korean puppets in a foolish and despicable campaign.

On "Train Explosion"

has been no such explosion as that advertized by the puppets, nor any "anti-government force".

Why are the puppets in so reckless a hurry to cast a shadow on the image of the DPRK through a smear campaign with arguments on "explosion"? It is as clear as noonday.

It is because they are so much uneasy.

The military fascist forces of south Korea, which rigged up Roh Tae Woo's "victory" with frauds in the "presidential elections" towards the end of last year, are trying to justify their brigandish seizure of power and lay a foundation for the extension of the military dictatorship through the "transfer of power" due in the latter half of this month, later "national assembly elections" and the singlehanded hosting of the Olympic Games.

The Chun Doo Hwan-Roh Tae Woo group has become a target of hatred and rejection of the south Korean people and democratic forces for having openly refused their demand for an end to the military government and the establishment of a democratic government after committing all sorts of treacheries against history and the nation.

The puppets are also bitterly denounced by the people at home and abroad as war-likers and traitors because they, together with the U.S. imperialist master, announced a plan of the extremely provocative "Team Spirit 88" joint military rehearsal to answer the DPRK's patriotic proposal for the convocation of a north-south joint conference.

The puppets' fabrication and spread of the rumour of "train explosion" are no more than a convulsion to extricate themselves from such a difficult and awkward position.

As they have used the KAL incident in rigging up the "election of president" last year, they are planning to divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people full of discontent and grievances and bridge over the present crisis of their rule by means of such smear campaign and extend the military dictatorship without difficulty.

They are also seeking to spread the false story as if any problem exists within our society so as to bar the longing for the northern half of the Republic which is rising among the south Korean people and emasculate their spirit of independence and reunification.

It has been known to the world that the puppets have shifted the blame for the "East Berlin case", "Kim Dae Jung kidnap case", "Kimpo Airport explosion case" and many other "cases" faked up by themselves on to the DPRK and engaged themselves in the anti-DPRK smear campaign, prattling that the Silmi Island soldiers riot, the Kwangju Popular Uprising and other struggle against them which took place within south Korea were directed by the DPRK.

Worse still, the present south Korean rulers did not hesitate to fabricate and report a most malicious lie called "abnormal situation in the DPRK", in November 1986.

Such habitual plotters will not hesitate to tell any kind of lies.

The south Korean puppet clique, however, will get nothing from fabrication or plot.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we would like to say a word to the editors of the Hong Kong paper "Xingdao Ribao".

Your paper, in league with the south Korean puppets, colonial stooges, blotted space by carrying a false report. Your behaviour is a disgraceful one selling conscience and insulting public opinion.

We remind you of the saying that a man who is circulating a lie is as good as its inventor.

We will not tolerate such act of the south Korean puppets as kicking off a smear campaign against us, circulating an outrageous lie, nor will the honest-minded public of the world will allow them.

The puppets must give up at once such a despicable anti-DPRK smear campaign.

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